MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1776.

ST. GEORGES *(Grenada) November 4.*

WE are credibly informed that his majesty's secretary at war has issued orders for the augmentation of the 60th regiment to four battalions, which are to serve in the West Indies. His majesty's 17th regiment, now quartered in St. Vincent, are under orders to proceed to North America early in the spring. The 48th regiment is to be sent to Great-Britain; but the men fit for service, in that corps, will be draughted into the sixth, which is to be augmented with two companies. Capt. lieut. Edwards of the sixth is appointed a captain, and ensign Broadcock, of the same regiment, a lieutenant in one of those additional companies, and are under orders to repair to London, as soon as possible, and to take with them a sufficient party for recruiting.

Nov. 25. The gale of wind which happened at St. Kitt's extended to the neighbouring islands, where its effects were also severely felt. At St. Eustatia many buildings suffered considerably by the great sea that set in, and the heavy rains washing down the cliff. Forty-eight sail of vessels that were in the road when the gale began, put out to sea, excepting a sloop belonging to St. Vincent's, which was driven ashore and totally lost; the others have since returned, except a snow, belonging to Amsterdam, and two small vessels, which were light, and are supposed to have foundered. At St. Martins, seven vessels were lost; and great damage was done on shore in most of the Leeward Islands, particularly on those estates which are contiguous to the sea.

A similar disaster befel St. Domingo on the 28th of August, but infinitely more prejudicial in its consequences. About twenty vessels were driven ashore and totally lost, with the greatest part of their crews. The best cultivated and most populous district of the island, called the Plain, was entirely laid waste; almost all their sugar works and other buildings being either unroofed or thrown down, their canes levelled or torn up by the roots, and almost all their ground provisions carried away by the floods.

A flag of truce from Martinico brings advice that six battalions of infantry, consisting of about 4,500 men, under convoy of several men of war of the line, lately arrived at that island, where, it is alleged, they are to do the duty of the militia, which are to be abolished.

WATERTOWN, *December* 14.

A sloop with nineteen head of cattle, bound from Nova-Scotia for Boston, and a brig laden with tory furniture, from Boston for Halifax, were taken to the eastward about twelve days since.

Last Saturday night the continental troops intrenched at Litchmore's Point, opposite West-Boston, and the weather being very thick and foggy, the enemy did not discover them till yesterday afternoon, when they discharged about forty or fifty cannon and bombs, which we hear slightly wounded one man.

CAMBRIDGE, *December*, 28.

Last week both houses of assembly came to the choice of five delegates to represent this colony in American congress, for the year 1776, by joint ballot, and the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

The hon. *John Hancock*, Esq;
Samuel Adams, Esq;
John Adams, Esq;
Robert Treat Paine, Esq;
and *Elbridge Gerry*, Esq;

We hear that a brig from Portugal, bound to New-York, which had been taken by the enemy, and ordered to Boston, was retaken a few days ago, by one of the continental cruisers, and carried into Plymouth. She was laden with salt, and had on board, when retaken, a midshipman, and 6 or 8 seamen belonging to the enemy.

A deserter came off from Bunker's-Hill last Sabbath, about noon. Several others have deserted from the enemy within a few nights past.

Nature is now forming a capacious bridge of ice over to Boston, across Charles river. It is nearly closed a little above the ferry.

NEW-YORK, *January* 4.

This day the ship Sampson, capt. Coupar, sails for London with a great number of passengers.

A gentleman arrived here last Saturday night from New-London, by water, which place he left the Thursday before, where he saw the post from Rhode-Island, who informed him, gen. Lee was arrived at that place from the camp, with an escort of about 80 men, in order to defend that island against any attempts made thereon by the troops that lately sailed from Boston.

A certain Zachariah Smith Allen, was on Monday last, detected in passing counterfeit three pound Pennsylvania bills, of the emission of March 1769, signed with the names of Messrs. Richard Smith, John Johnson, and Stephen Skinner; on searching his lodgings, thirty two three pound bills were found, and about 70 pounds worth of goods; as he has passed a considerable number in this city, the public are desired to be on their guard.

A gentleman from Hispaniola informs, he left that place but 14 days ago, that 7000 French troops, and nine sail of the line were arrived there; that two vessels belonging to North America were at that place, but not having any credentials from the congress, the inhabitants refused to trade with them; and that the congress was in high esteem there.

We hear, that yesterday came to town, a gentleman from Canada, who has brought letters from thence to several gentlemen in town, signifying, that on the 5th ult. gen. Montgomery, with his army were on the heights of Abraham, that he had taken into pay 1500 Canadians, that his army consisted of near 5000 men, and that he had invested the city of Quebec on every side.

On the night of the 22d ult. Miss Jenny Long, an amiable young lady, (daughter to capt. Long of this city, merchant) being at her brother's house, alone, her cloaths, by some accident took fire, and before she could extinguish or get them off, were entirely consumed; by which she was so terribly burnt, from head to foot, that in a few hours, she expired, to the inexpressible grief of her parents, relatives and acquaintance, to alleviate whose distress on her account was her concern in her last moments, during which, heaven favoured her with firmness and composure of mind, and enabled her to exhibit a remarkable example of fortitude and pious resignation.

Camp before Quebec, near the general Hospital, December 6, 1775.

Dear Sir,

"I wrote you the 22d ult. which make no doubt you have received. I then gave you some particulars of our march, proceedings, &c. since which general Montgomery has joined us with artillery, and about 300 men; and yesterday we arrived here from Point aux Trembles, and are making preparation to attack the enemy, who are in close garrison, but cannot hold out long, as from the best accounts, they are much divided amongst themselves, and a prodigious panic has seized them all. Carleton, we are told is determined to hold out to the very last, as his only hope, for he can expect nothing but punishment from the ministry, whom he has most egregiously deceived, in regard to the inhabitants of this country. All his friends, or rather his courtiers, say, he could not have taken more effectual measures than he has, to ruin the country.

The 22d ult. he issued a very extraordinary proclamation, strictly ordering all who refuse to take up arms and defend the garrison, to depart the town and district within four days, with their wives and children, under pain of being treated as rebels or spies. In consequence of which, a great number of the principal inhabitants came out with their families, but were obliged to leave all their property behind, except some wearing apparel, and a little houshold furniture, &c.—I inclose you a copy of the proclamation. Among the corps who came with general Montgomery is your worthy friend capt. Lamb, whom I had the pleasure of seeing, a few days ago, at Point aux Trembles. Our men are in high spirits, being now well cloathed with the regimentals destined for the 7th and 26th regiments, who were taken prisoners at St. John's.—This is a circumstance which I believe the like never before happened to the British troops, as two regiments of them to be made prisoners at one time. Providence smiles on us in a most remarkable manner. The Canadians say, "Surely God is with this people, or they could never have done what they have done." They are all astonished at our march through the wilderness, which they say was impossible, and would not believe our coming, until they had ocular demonstration of it. We are at great loss for intelligence from the army at Cambridge and other quarters, having had no certain accounts of their movements, nor the least syllable of news, since we left Newbury.

I am astonished a regular communication has not been opened between Montreal and the colonies, hope you will pay a little attention publicly to it, more especially as there are some scoundrels who, with impunity, open the letters directed to the officers in our army, and I suppose they continue the like infamous practice with the letters which are sent to our friends and acquaintance.—The general is now absent sending off an express, by whom I send this. I hope the next time I write you it will be from Quebec, for if the insulting foe does not surrender shortly, I believe it is the general's intention to carry the town by storm."

In the eastern papers we have an abstract of London intelligence as late as the 5th of October last, viz. The proceedings of the livery of London, at a meeting September 29th, when, according to a resolution of a previous meeting, "That an address to the electors of Great-Britain, on the present alarming crisis of public grievances should be drawn up, in order to be presented" An address was produced, read, and approved, and it was then resolved that it should be entitled, "The address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, in common hall assembled, and be entered in the city records, and published in the news papers, signed by the lord mayor and sheriffs, and counter-signed by the clerk."

The address, which is omitted for want of room, expresses the utmost disapprobation and abhorrence of the ministerial measures now carrying on against America, and enumerates the many fatal consequences to Great-Britain that must certainly attend them; lamenting the blood that has been shed, the fate of the many brave men who have lost their lives in the unnatural contest, the dishonour brought upon the nation, &c. and if the *electors of Great-Britain* join in sentiment, proposing that they co-operate with the city in bringing to justice the authors of all those calamities to their country.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 6.

IN CONGRESS, [illegible]

Whereas it has been represented to these congresses, that divers honest and well meaning, but misinformed people in these colonies, have, by the art and address of ministerial agents, been deceived and drawn into erroneous opinions, respecting the American cause, and the probable issue of the present contest;

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different committees, and other friends to American liberty in the colonies, to treat all such persons with kindness and [illegible]tion, to consider them as the inhabitants of a country determined to be free, and to view their errors as proceeding rather from want of information than want of virtue or public spirit, to explain to them the origin, nature and extent of the present controversy, to acquaint them with the fate of the numerous petitions presented to his majesty, as well by assemblies as by congresses, for reconciliation and redress of grievances, and that the last from this congress, humbly requesting the single favour of being heard, like all the others, has proved unsuccessful; to unfold to them the various arts of administration to ensnare and enslave us, and the manner in which we have been cruelly driven to defend by arms those very rights, liberties and estates, which we and our forefathers had so long enjoyed unmolested in the reigns of his present majesty's *predecessors*. And it is hereby recommended to all conventions and assemblies in these colonies liberally to distribute among the people the proceedings of this and the former congress, the late speeches of the great patriots in both houses of parliament relative to American grievances, and such other pamphlets and papers as tend to elucidate the merits of the American cause. The congress being fully persuaded that the more our right to the enjoyment of our ancient liberties and privileges is examined, the more just and necessary our present opposition to ministerial tyranny will appear.

And with respect to all such unworthy Americans as, regardless of their duty to their Creator, their country, and their posterity, have taken part with our oppressors, and, influenced by the hope or possession of ignominious rewards, strive to recommend themselves to the bounty of administration, by misrepresenting and traducing the conduct and principles of the friends of American liberty, and opposing every measure formed for its preservation and security,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety in the United Colonies, by the most speedy and effectual measures to frustrate the mischievous machinations, and restrain the wicked practices of these men. And it is the opinion of this congress, that they ought to be disarmed, and the more dangerous among them either kept in safe custody, or bound with sufficient sureties to their good behaviour.

And in order that the said assemblies, conventions, committees or councils of safety may be enabled with greater ease and facility to carry this resolution into execution,

Resolved, that they be authorised to call to their aid whatever continental troops stationed in or near their respective colonies, may be conveniently spared from their more immediate duty; and the commanding officers of such troops are hereby directed to afford the said assemblies, conventions, committees, or councils of safety, all such assistance in executing this resolution as they may require, and which, consistent with the good of the service, may be supplied.

Resolved, That all detachments of continental troops, which may be ordered on the business in the aforegoing resolution mentioned, be, while so employed, under the direction and controul of the assemblies, conventions, committees, or councils of safety aforesaid.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the United Colonies to aid each other (on request from their respective assemblies, conventions, committees, or councils of safety, and county committees) in every emergency, and to cultivate, cherish, and increase the present happy and necessary union, by a continual interchange of mutual good offices.

And whereas the execrable barbarity with which this unhappy war has been conducted on the part of our enemies, such as burning our defenceless towns and villages, exposing their inhabitants, without regard to sex or age, to all the miseries which loss of property, the rigour of the season, and inhuman devastation can inflict, exciting domestic insurrections and murders, bribing the savages to depopulate our frontiers, and casting such of us, as the fortune of war has put into their power, into gaols, there to languish in irons and in want, compelling the inhabitants of Boston, in violation of the treaty, to remain confined within the town, exposed to the insolence of the soldiery, and other enormities, at the mention of which decency and humanity will for ever blush, may justly provoke the inhabitants of these colonies to retaliation.

Resolved, That it be recommended to them to consider, whether mindful that humanity ought to distinguish the brave, that cruelty should find no admission among a free people, and to take care that no page in the annals of America be stained by a recital of any action which justice or christianity may condemn, and to rest assured that, whenever retaliation may be necessary or seem to their security, this congress will recommend the disagreeable task.

Resolved, That the assemblies, conventions, or committees or councils of safety be requested immediately to transmit to this congress copies of all the petitions, memorials, and remonstrances which have been from their respective colonies presented to the throne or either house of parliament, since the year 1763, and that they also inform this congress whether any and what answers were given to them.

Extracts from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, *Sec.*

"Yesterday being dark and cloudy, gen. Putnam broke ground with two guns, on Lechmere's Point, at ten o'clock in the morning. The fire was so great as to prevent the enemy from discovering what he was about until twelve, when it cleared up, and opened to their view our whole party at the point, and another at the causeway throwing a new bridge over the creek that forms the island at high water. The Scarborough ship of war, which lay off the Point, immediately played in upon our men a broadside.--- The enemy, from Boston, threw many shells, and obliged us to decamp from the point with two men badly wounded. The bridge, however, was ordered to be raised by the brave old general, and was completed last night. The garrison of Cobble-Hill were ordered to return the ship's fire, which they did, and soon obliged her to heave tight upon her springs and to cease firing.---But the battery in New-Boston kept up the fire of shells till twelve o'clock last night.---Our party at the point renewed their work in the evening, and continued it all night.---This morning, at day-light, by a signal of two rockets from Boston, the Scarborough weighed anchor, and has left the point clear---She is now anchored at Charles-T[illegible]rry, out of harm's way.---The work at the point [illegible] secured, and will be completed this night.

"Scarborough's flight is a proof of the enemy's weakness, and of the strength of our two last posts, Cobble-Hill and Lechmore's-Point."

Extract of a letter from Beverly, Dec. 28, 1775.

"You no doubt have heard of Capt. Manly, who goes in a privateer out of this harbour, because his name is famous, and as many towns contend for the honour of his birth, as there did for that of Homer's. Capt. Manly has brought into this harbour in the course of a fortnight two large brigs of 220 tons each, laden with military stores and provisions, two ships, 300 tons each, laden with English goods, porter, live hogs, &c. to the amount of 40,000 pounds sterling the whole. A sloop is just brought in here from Virginia, laden with corn, oats, potatoes, &c. the captain was a midshipman belonging to the Otter sloop of war there, she was bound to Boston, and has been out 14 days; of the people on board, are two members of their provincial congress, two other persons of note, whom lord Dunmore had taken prisoners, and ordered to Boston to be tried ('tis supposed) for their lives. There is likewise a tory colonel, who had inlisted 300 slaves and convicts, but was defeated and obliged to fly to lord Dunmore, who advised him to go to Boston, and recommended him to gen. Howe for a commission.

"The prisoners, with all the letters and papers (some of which are of great consequence) are just gone off to head quarters."

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated Dec. 4, 1775.

"I have it once more in my power to write to you, as I find the communication from hence is again opened. I have just arrived here from Quebec, from whence I have been drove, on account of my refusing to take arms against the American troops. Before this can reach you, the news of Montreal having capitulated you will have heard. Gen. Montgomery's behaviour in this country will gain him great honour, as he has all along acted with the greatest humanity and integrity: he is now on his way to Quebec, with about 3000 men, and I suppose will be in possession of that garrison in a few weeks. Gen. Carleton has about 1200 fighting men with him; but the extensiveness of the walls, and the different places the troops must repair to, on an alarm, will so divide his force, that to me it appears certain they cannot hold long. His rigorous treatment of the Americans in Quebec, from the first entrance of the troops into this country, would take up more time than I can at present spare; but to crown the whole, he has turned us all out, giving us three days to prepare, but not suffering us to take any thing away but our cloaths, and making it death to be found within 100 miles of Quebec. There will certainly be a strong army to retake Canada in the spring, and the general has sent home a number of pilots to bring the fleet here early. I suppose the Congress will send men here to defend it; and indeed should they garrison it with ten or twelve thousand, it will not be in the power of Britain to retake it."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated September 29, 1775.

"Lord Bute's plan is to humble the Americans. Three regiments of Roman Catholics are to be raised in Ireland to send to America, which has bred a great deal of disturbance: but it is hoped the Protestants will put a stop to it.

"It is reported that the parliament will not listen to the proposals sent to London from the congress by Mr. Richard Penn, and that there are 30,000 troops to be in America before next spring, with a great fleet of ships. The 28th regiment is now at Cork ready for embarkation, two other regiments are under orders to sail for Boston from Gibraltar, and they are to be relieved there by troops from Hanover. There is a great stagnation of trade here, and a great noise in England on account of the disturbances in America. In Ireland we are mostly in great hopes the Americans will stand out as long as possible, if not, they may depend on the severest of usage from the parliament of England."

SEASONABLE THOUGHTS.

THE virtue of the British court seems to have swallowed up all the virtue of the island of Great-Britain. The common people are lost in a night of ignorance. They annex no ideas to slavery but wooden shoes and soup meagre.---Even the Roman Catholic religion has now no terrors in it to Englishmen.

The American colonies are just beginning to emerge from Egyptian darkness, with respect to the rights of human nature. About two hundred years ago, the human heart discovered its folly and depravity upon the theatre of religion; about one hundred years they both appeared through the medium of science. We are shocked at our species when we read the history of the times understanding at these memorable periods. The present age shews equal absurdities and vices upon the theatre of politics. Here we discover, in other forms, every thing for which we condemn our ancestors. Posterity will tread *most heavily* upon our ashes, as the principles of government are more simple than the

There has always been such a mixture of monarchy and aristocracy in republics, they never have had fair play in the world.---We can say but little from experience of their expediency in duration.

Most of the free states in the world have been formed by men just emerged from a state of slavery.---No wonder, therefore, they have been liable to disorders, and a speedy dissolution.---What sort of a government would the negroes in the southern colonies form, if they were suddenly set at liberty? Almost all the blood that has been shed in contests for liberty, has been to shake off a subjection to foreign states.

The British constitution with all its imperfections, even absolute monarchy itself, would insure more happiness to the colonies than they can expect (according to the usual operations of moral and natural causes) from an union with the people, or a dependence upon the ministry of Great-Britain.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December 30.*

We have just received an account of the taking [illegible] whites and a slaves, which were on board a tender sent out, as it is thought, to plunder the inhabitants on the seaboard, and to pick up such other base wretches as might be found to join in this accursed trade, as they had eight stand of spare arms, besides other military stores, on board. On Friday the 22d instant, advice was received at Hampton, that the tender was at anchor between the lighthouse point and the mouth of York river. Capt. Alexander, with twelve privates of his rifle company, lieut. Colmire, and ensign Holder, as volunteers, together with such other gentlemen volunteers from the Musquetto, were detached, under the command of the afore-mentioned officer, who found the tender at anchor, as had been reported. The party continued reconnoitering the coast till about day-light, notwithstanding the great severity of the weather. In the course of the night, which was exceedingly tempestuous, she cut her cable and drifted on shore, when the crew left her, and betook themselves to flight. The party proceeded to examine, and after pursuing some distance, found the crew, whom they took, and brought to Hampton. On further examining the vessel, which could only be done by wading, as the storm continued, and the breakers were so violent that those in the attempt were frequently beat off their feet. Twenty-four stand of arms, some new regimentals, and some other particulars, were found on board.

Col. Howe, we understand, has taken upwards of 50 tories in and about Norfolk, whom he intends sending to this city.

A remarkable instance of lord Dunmore's humanity.

A ship from Cameron, in North-Britain, with about 250 Highlanders, consisting of men, women, and children, was bound to Newbern, in North-Carolina, but forced, by bad weather and other accidents to put into Norfolk, in this colony. Lord Dunmore, whose troops had a few days before been defeated in the battle at the Great-Bridge, forced these poor people on shore, seized their ship for the accommodating his tory friends, who after the battle fled from Norfolk on board the ships, and other vessels, lying in the harbour, and left his other countrymen, with their wives and children, to perish, for want of subsistence, in a strange land. In this wretched condition they petitioned col. Woodford to take them under his protection. This petition was transmitted by that brave officer to the general convention sitting at Williamsburg, who immediately gave orders that the colonel should take them under his protection, relieve their immediate wants, and afford them all necessary assistance, to conduct them to North-Carolina, the place of their first destination. In consequence of these orders, col. Woodford sent the Highlanders in waggons, under a proper escort, to Suffolk, from whence, by order of the committee of safety, they are to be conducted to North-Carolina, agreeable to the order of the convention. The committee of safety of this colony have wrote to the committee of safety of North-Carolina, informing them of the distresses of these poor people, occasioned by lord Dunmore's cruel treatment, and requesting them to give directions for their relief and accommodation, till they shall arrive among their friends in that province, amongst whom they intended to settle.

Lord Dunmore had forced about 160 of these unfortunate people into his service; but upon being informed of the humane intention of this colony, they deserted him, and joined their wives and children, except two maidens, who were detained as bedmakers to his lordship.

Notwithstanding the convention had a return from col. Woodford after the battle of the Great-Bridge, from which, besides from the colonel's own declaration in his letter to them, it appeared that not one of our men was killed, and but one slightly wounded; and add to these convincing proofs of the truth of this, we have seen officers of veracity that were in the action, who declare the same thing; yet we hear that it was reported in Norfolk that we lost 150 men; and we have pretty good reason to believe that lord Dunmore has propagated a report amongst the few tories now left in his interest, that 50 of the grenadiers, of the 14th regiment, had fallen into an ambuscade of 1200 rebels, that they fought bravely, killed 150 rebels, and retreated, leaving behind them 53 killed and wounded; that their loss was heavy, but that they sold their lives dearly; that the shirtmen have nothing to boast of, having with difficulty forced the 17 surviving grenadiers to retreat, although they had fifty to one. We may therefore expect, when the news of this affair arrives in England, that lord Dartmouth will publish lord Dunmore's letter, which will probably contain a more *rational* account, and [illegible]y be to this effect: That finding the *rebels* had closely besieged a fort he had built to obstruct their passage to Norfolk, that a large reinforcement was daily expected by them from Carolina, and that they were procuring cannon, he thought it best to attack them before they could receive such assistance, especially as he was informed by a deserter that they were but 300; that he found that a favourable opportunity, having just pressed into his service some Scotch Highlanders, who had come over to settle in America; and this circumstance giving rise to a report, which he had taken care to propagate, that he had received a reinforcement of 500 Highlanders, he thought it advisable to make an attack as soon as possible; that he ordered capt. Leslie, with a company of light infantry, and capt. Fordyce,

were well armed, to attack the rebels in the night of the 9th December, on the fort, and to rally one by day-break and attack the rebels that way. Leslie did so, but being in a great measure deserted by the slaves and several of the Highlanders, as they could not be prevailed upon to advance, and the *rebels* having near three times the number he had been informed they had, and behaving, indeed, on that occasion, with more resolution than they ever had done, and capt. Fordyce and the advanced grenadiers being cut off by the rifle-men, and capt. Leslie being unable to rally the negroes, who could not stand the severe fire from hundreds of marksmen, retreated into the fort, and that night abandoned it; for he, finding the people of Norfolk were not to be relied on in case of an attack, thought it prudent to retire to the ships and wait for a reinforcement, which he hourly expected. Some such account as this we may expect to see in some future English paper, unless this antici[illegible]tion of it should happen to be read or re-published in England before their lordships have patched up their story.

The last accounts from Norfolk were dated the 29th instant, when the Liverpool, with the Otter, Kingfisher their tenders, and lord Dunmore's ship the Ellbeck and William, were lying before the town with springs on their cables. The captain of the Liverpool had very *decently* demanded a supply of provisions, which was *decently* refused by colonels Howe and Woodford. The express says that they heard cannon all day Wednesday and Thursday, and supposes that that had occasioned a cannonade. An incessant firing has been heard by many people from that quarter.

Intelligence is just come to town that we have taken a tender at Hampton, on board of which was Mr. Goodrich. It seems she is very valuable.

ANNAPOLIS, *January 11.*

On Friday the 13th of December, 1775, died, at his seat near Upper Marlborough in Prince-George's county, Mr. Peter Young. He was endowed with many good and amiable qualities, and his friends have the consolation of hearing his memory daily revered with the pleasing epithets of an honest man, kind friend, cheerful companion, and good neighbour.

In PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

Annapolis, 27th December, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT a small salt-petre work be erected at a principal inspecting house, or in the neighbourhood of tobacco houses, or in some other public and convenient place in each county, at the public expence, for the making crude nitre; that thus, besides the advantage immediately accruing from carrying on so many works in different parts of the province, the good people thereof may be generally instructed in the art of making crude nitre; and as a further inducement thereto, and that this art may be still more extensively diffused and practised, that a liberal price ought to be allowed for all crude nitre manufactured in private families; that all the crude nitre, whether made by individuals, or at the county manufactories, be carried to one refinery, where the same may be purified by a skilful refiner in large quantities, without waste, and made fit for manufacturing into gunpowder.

THAT seventeen hundred pounds common money be appropriated, one hundred pounds whereof to be placed in the hands of a discreet and active person in the lower district, and one hundred pounds in the hands of a discreet and active person in the middle district, of Frederick county; and the residue thereof, one hundred pounds for each other county, to be placed in the hands of a discreet and active person in each county, who shall be called a supervisor; and that so much of the said one hundred pounds as may be necessary, shall be laid out by the said supervisor in purchasing, procuring, and setting up proper kettles, vats, and other necessary utensils and conveniences, for manufacturing rough nitre, at some such place as aforesaid, in his county; and also in erecting a rough shed convenient thereto, under which the earth, from which the ley shall have been drawn, may be placed, that the same may become again impregnated with nitre.

THAT each of the said supervisors be impowered to lay out the residue of his one hundred pounds, in hiring labourers to assist a skilful workman, who shall be employed in each of the said works, and in procuring and removing earth impregnated with nitre fit to be used at the said works.

THAT the supervisor of each of the said works employ a skilful workman to carry on, direct, and manage the process of making crude nitre at the said works respectively; and that the same supervisor pay to the said workman one shilling, common money, for each pound of good crude nitre that he shall manufacture and deliver at the same works, as his wages and reward for his skill and labour.

THAT the said workmen shew and explain to those who will attend the work, and may be desirous of instruction, the method and process of making crude nitre.

THAT each supervisor pay to any person who shall deliver to him good crude nitre, manufactured at any place within his county, other

then the ſaid public money, for the uſe of the public, after the rate of two ſhillings, common money, for every pound thereof.

THAT, as ſoon as a contract ſhall be made for building a powder-mill, purſuant to the reſolution of the late convention, a publick work be erected convenient thereto, under the management of a ſkilful perſon, for purifying nitre. And the ſeveral ſupervifors ſhall, from time to time, ſend all the crude nitre which ſhall be made at the ſaid works, and otherwiſe come to their hands as aforeſaid, to the ſaid public refinery.

THAT each ſupervifor draw from the treaſurer of his ſhore, as well the ſaid one hundred pounds, as the ſum of two ſhillings, common money, and no more, per pound, for all crude nitre by him ſent to, and delivered at, the ſaid refinery.

THAT each of the ſaid ſupervifors render an account of his tranſactions to every convention, by the third day of every ſeſſion thereof; and that on ſuch account he be allowed all the ſaid diſburſements, the actual expences of ſending the crude nitre to the refinery, and for his trouble the ſum of two pence for every pound of rough nitre made at the works under his care, and the ſum of one penny for every other pound of crude nitre by him collected as aforeſaid, and ſent to the ſaid refinery; and that he pay the balance of the money in his hands into the public treaſury for the uſe of the public, if ſo ordered.

THAT it be ſtrongly recommended to ſuch of the good people of this province, whoſe circumſtances and conveniences will allow them to purſue the following directions, to place in open houſes, or ſheds admitting the air, but excluding the rain and ſun, the ſtalks and trafhy leaves of tobacco, trodden ſtraw, the ſweepings of ſtables mixed with rich mould, collected from the floors of barns and outhouſes, and from time to time to ſprinkle with urine, brine, or water, this collection of various ſubſtances, ſo as to occaſion the fermentation and ſpeedy putrefaction thereof, that the whole maſs, when perfectly rotten and digeſted, may be dug, ſtirred up, and thoroughly blended, and thus left without farther damping, ſo looſe and light, as to attract more readily, and be more plentifully impregnated with nitre for future uſe.

Mr. Jeremiah Jordan was appointed ſupervifor for St. Mary's county.

Mr. Thomas Sernes for Charles county.

Dr. Edward Johnſon for Calvert county.

Mr. Richard Richardſon for Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Daniel Clarke for Prince-George's county.

Mr. Thomas Richardſon for the lower diſtrict, and Mr. Charles Beatty for the middle diſtrict of Frederickcounty.

Dr. Charles F. Weiſenthall for Baltimore county.

Mr. Amos Garret for Harford county.

Mr. Henry Hollingſworth for Cæcil county.

Dr. John Scott for Kent county.

Mr. William Hemſley for Queen-Anne's county.

Mr. James Benſon for Talbot county.

Mr. Thomas Ennalls, B. W. for Dorcheſter county.

Mr. Joſhua Clarke, for Caroline county.

Mr. George Day Scott for Somerſet county.

And,

Mr. Joſhua Townſend for Worceſter county.

THAT upon the death or refuſal of any ſupervifor, the committee of obſervation for the county where ſuch death or refuſal ſhall happen, are required immediately to nominate and appoint ſome other diſcreet and active perſon in his place.

By order,

G. DUVALL, Clerk.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY deſirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of ſalt, ſalt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, requeſt any perſons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be moſt beneficial, or ſalt, or ſalt-petre works, that they will ſend their propoſals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of ſafety, and they ſhall be attended to and ſpeedily anſwered. tf

19

Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1776.

THE brig Nancy, Capt. Sund, will ſail for London the firſt of February. Thoſe gentlemen who want to ſend letters by her will ſend them to Meſſ. Wallace and Davidſon, or the ſubſcribers, before that day. Very good accommodation for paſſengers, who are to apply to the maſter, or

aw LUX and BOWLY.

1

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis.

AIKMAN WILLIAM, Scotch, Annapolis.

B.

Bruce Norman, Eſq; Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Maryland. Buchanan Robert, merchr. Annapolis, to the care of Anthony Stewart. Beardly Noel, Annapolis. Burrell Alexander, Queen Ann, in Prince George's county, Maryland. Braithwait Thomas, maſter at King William's ſchool, Annapolis, Maryland.

C.

Carroll Charles, ſen. Eſq; Annapolis. Coughlan Michael, Frederick county, Maryland (2). Calvert Benedict the hon. Mount Airy, Maryland, to the care of Mr. C. Steward, Annapolis. M'Cael John, at Mr. Anthony Steward's, Annapolis. M'Culloch Mr. care of Mr. Clagget, merchr. Bennedict, Maryland. Contee Thomas, Eſq; Annapolis.

D.

Ducker John, care of Cornelius Garretſon, Annapolis. Meſſ. Dick and Steward, Annapolis.

E.

Ellalus John, near Annapolis.

F.

Forteſ James, merchr. Benedict, Charles county. Fargeſon Elizabeth, London Town.

G.

Garretſon Cornelius, Annapolis. Galloway Joſeph, near Annapolis.

H.

Hellum John, barber, to the care of Mrs Rieth, on the Dock, Annapolis. Hebb Vernon, merchr. St. Mary's county (2).

L.

Lebolt John, at Annapolis, Maryland. Lamar Richard, Prince George's county. L. Geaue Mr. dancing maſter, Annapolis.

M.

Miles Elizabeth, wife of Robert Miles, victualler, Annapolis.

O.

Ogg Alexander, merchr. Hunting-Town, Calvert county, Maryland.

P.

Pickorn John, care of John Robins, taylor in Queen Town, Queen Anns county, Maryland.

S.

Sluby William, merchr. now in Annapolis. Selby Mr. Annapolis. Smith Gavin Hom. care of Mr. Frederick Green, Annapolis. Steward Stephen, merchr. Weſt River. Spring Richard, Annapolis. Smith Thomas, Cheſter Town, Maryland.

T.

Tilghman Elijah, Capt. Nanticoke river, Maryland.

W.

Wethered Mary, Cheſter Town, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland. Wetherall John, Cheſter Town, Kent county, Maryland. Weems John, Calvert county, Maryland. Wilkinſon Joſeph, Calvert county, Maryland.

Baltimore, December 26, 1775.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, for ready money only, a general collection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Among which are the following:

ALOES.
Antimon. crud.
Argent. viv.
Balſ. Capiv.
—— Tolo.
—— Peruv.
Borax.
Caſtor. Ruſſ. & Nal.
Calomel ppt.
Cantharides.
Camphor.
Cortex Peruvian.
Crem. Tartar.
Elect. Lenitiv.
Extract. Cort. Peruv.
Flores Chamomel.
—— Sulphur.
—— Benzoin.
Fol. Sennæ.
Ichthiocolla.
Magneſ. alb.
Manna.
Rad. Ipecac.
—— Jalap.
—— Rhei.
Raſur. C. C.
Sal Glauber.
—— Nitri.
Tart. Emetic.
Vermillion.
Phials aſorted.
Nipple glaſſes.
Shop furniture, ſuch as boxes and ſhutties labelled.
Large bottles for diſtilled waters.
Tincture and ſpecies bottles of different ſizes, labelled and plain.
Ointments.
Syrups.
Pill pots of various ſizes, labelled and plain.
Mortars and peſtles.
Searches.
Surgeons inſtruments.
An electrical apparatus, very complete and eaſily portable.
A collection of books, moſtly modern publications.
Houſhold and kitchen furniture in general, almoſt new.

Likewiſe a negro woman cook, healthy, honeſt and ſober.

The articles of drugs and medicines will not be ſold ſingly, ſo it is expected thoſe who want will take an aſſortment. A conſiderable diſcount will be made to a perſon who will purchaſe the whole. If not ſold by the middle of February, they will be otherwiſe diſpoſed of. (3w) ALEX. STENHOUSE.

N. B. I ſhall leave this place ſoon. 2

Annapolis, Jan. 2, 1776.

To be ſold at public vendue, on Tueſday the 6th day of February next, for common current money, to be paid down, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing 200 acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, in the Fork of Patuxent, being part of Snowden's ſecond Addition to his manor, with the improvements thereunto belonging, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Stephen Gambrill, taken in execution by virtue of his lordſhip's writ of fieri facias to me directed, at ſuit of Rezin Mobberly and others, aſſigns of the commiſſioners of the loan-office. 2 THOMAS DEALE, ſheriff of A. A. county.

December 28, 1775.

I HEREBY caution all perſons from hunting or ſhooting within my incloſures.

aw 2 DENTON HAMMOND.

December 1775.

VOLUNTEERS are wanted to work on the GUNLOCK MANUFACTORY, immediately, to be established in Frederick-town, in Frederick county, FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC: a number of workmen in each different branch of gunlock making, very great encouragement will be given to maſters, and liberal rewards to others according to their ſkill and application. Whitesmiths, though they may not have been used to work on gunlocks, will be employed. Many ſervants who would be very uſeful in the gunlock manufactory are employed in common labour, the maſters of ſuch, or of others who might be uſeful, are requeſted to let the public have them on purchaſe or hire. And the committees of the counties, as well as all other friends of the public, are intreated to favour this neceſſary work, by ſearching out, and forwarding or giving notice of proper hands.——Information given or letters directed to James Johnſon, Charles Beatty, and John Hanſon, jun. will be thankfully attended to.

Nothing is wanted on credit, the caſh is in hand to diſcharge the neceſſary contracts. 2 6w

---

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 13th of January, at the houſe of Mr. John Ball, in Annapolis, (for ſterling money)

A VALUABLE plantation on the north ſide of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing by eſtimate 400 acres more or leſs, with ſome improvements; it lies about ſeven miles from the city of Annapolis, and now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, on giving bond with good ſecurity, and paying lawful intereſt thereon. ts

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.
JOHN BULLEN.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 27th day of January next (the ſale being put off to that day, he not being able to attend on the 6th inſt.) to the higheſt bidder, at the late dwelling-houſe of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for ſterling caſh, or current money, by virtue of a deed of truſt to me directed by ſaid Carr,

PART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, ſaid to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-houſe, and ſundry other convenient out-houſes; and at the ſame time and place will be ſold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Charles county, December 10, 1775.

STOLEN from Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton's plantation, on Patowmack, about ten miles below Piſcataway, on Wedneſday night the 29th ult. a black horſe, 14 hands 3 inches high, a natural pacer, hanging mane, and ſwitch tail, ſeven years old next ſpring, he is a likely ſtrong well made horſe, never was branded, has no white about him, and gallops very well to ride altho' a natural pacer. Alſo a white horſe, 14 and and half hands high, paces, trots and gallops, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, about 12 or 13 years old, no perceivable brand that I remember, and remarkable dull to ride. Whoever apprehends the ſaid horſes, and will bring them to Mrs. E. Middleton's, ſhall be paid three pounds currency, or twenty ſhillings currency for either. 9 BEN. DOUGLASS.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION on Hunting-Ridge, about four miles from Baltimore-Town, with ſeven or eight negroes, and a large ſtock——there is a ſtone dwelling-houſe thereon containing ſix rooms, a ſtone kitchen, a negro quarter, a large barn, ſtable, and other out-houſes, two apple orchards, and a peach orchard. For terms and further particulars enquire of the Printer. 8 w3

Agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of John Evitt, deceaſed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday the 24th day of January next,

THE houſe in which William Noke now liveth, oppoſite to the priſon in the city of Annapolis, with part of a lot of ground thereunto belonging, for common current money. The ſaid houſe and ground is ſubject to the widow's thirds. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock. 4w

WILLIAM NOKE,
JONATHAN PINKNEY, } executors.

Charles county, December 9, 1775.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of Nan, who ſays ſhe belongs to Thomas Orſord, living near the great Falls of Patowmack; ſhe is a hearty well looking wench, her cloathing an old negro cotton jacket and petticoat, a white country cloth ditto, and an old crocus ſhift. Her maſter is deſired to pay charges and take her from 4 W. HANSON, ſheriff.

THE ſubſcriber, having now got his mill in excellent order for grinding and bolting, and having got a very ſkilful miller, purpoſes to grind any kind of grain for one eighth part thereof. Should any perſon ſend any quantity not leſs than twenty buſhels of any kind of grain to the Land of Eaſe on South river, or any other landing on ſaid river convenient, he will immediately, on notice thereof, cart it to his mill, grind it, and diſpatch the veſſel that brings it, with expedition. As he has been at great pains in erecting his mill to do good work, hopes to meet with the encouragement of the people in general. 4 THOMAS RUTLAND.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

THE

MARYLAND

ALMANACK

AND

EPHEMERIS

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

A TRACT of land containing [illegible] acres, [illegible] Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and [illegible] Marlborough—150 acres whereof are in woodland, in a valuable marsh, and the whole under fence, a sufficient quantity of low land may be easily improved—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below stairs, and as many above—a brick kitchen and other convenient houses of wood—this tract is well watered and calculated for raising stock of every kind.

tf 6 THOMAS SIM LEE

November 22, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for cost and charges.

IT is earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request, I hope they will be so obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their humble servant,

7 THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse shoes and leather for sale, for ready money only.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akister, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanskin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown fulled cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other osnabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, bread mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old surtout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mettle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

10 BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, JOHN ORRICK.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar-Island, the main and fore-sail of the said boat. The height of the main sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails. tf

9 CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 10th instant, a dark bay or brown horse, 10 or 11 years old last spring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging main, little foretop, yellow nose, and short back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskilfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward; or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

9 JAMES RAWLINGS.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 14th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a set fast. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings. tf

6 OVERTON CARR.

WANTED, [illegible] cask, or will receive in exchange [illegible] young able bodied negroes, boys and wenches, from 15 to 25 years of age, enquire of

8 WILLIAM BROOKE.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 24 years of age, long dark brown hair, tied behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue grey cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed those described.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by tf WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webster had on a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchback knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat. 8

Annapolis, October 23, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

TAKEN away, or borrowed from off the paling at the bottom of the governor's garden, on Monday night last, or early on Tuesday morning, an old seine net, about thirty fathom long, which had been left hanging there for some days by the servants and negroes, to whom it had been lent, who are responsible for it. The above seine is well known to most of the fishermen about Annapolis, and elsewhere, is remarkable in being made of very strong double twine, now much worn, and mended in many places, and has had a cod added sometime ago, made with different twine. If any person will give information thereof to Mr. Smith, at the governor's, so that it may be had again, shall have the above reward. 11

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

SOME evil disposed person on Tuesday night last, broke open the governor's stable in the folly, and let out his gray stallion; which might, though fortunately was not, have been attended with great loss, and that to him.—Any person discovering the perpetrator thereof, so that he may be convicted, shall receive three pounds—and notice is hereby given, that care may be taken in future, as any further attempts of this sort, will perhaps be attended with disagreeable consequences. 11

R. SMITH.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top; had on and took with him, a gray half-thick coat lined with osnabrig, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

11 W. SMITH.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech; he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania, is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stocking, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by tf THOMAS JONES.

31

W [illegible]

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick, and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

19 JAMES DICK.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

29 JOSEPH DUVALL.

April 20, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indented servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 28 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complection, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

32 RICHARD GRAVES.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away the first instant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Slade, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head sore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a sore heel which occasions him to limp at times, shews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a sawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver; had on and took with him two osnabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swanskin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soaled shoes double vamp'd—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood would protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by tf 21 WILLIAM ALLEN.

Annapolis Constitutional Post-Office.

December 5, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Northward and Southward mails arrive at this office every Friday at two o'clock, and return the same day at six; and on every Monday morning a rider leaves this town for Baltimore, and returns on Tuesday with the Northward mail.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, deputy post-master.

Charles county, Maryland, Dec. 11, 1775.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A PERSON who well understands the fuller's business. Any one who can come well recommended, may meet with good encouragement, by applying to 4 JAMES WATERS, near Bryan-Town.

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